# CLAIMS IT WAS IN SELF-DEFENSE

One Shot, He Says, Was Wholly Correspondence of The Evening Star. Accidental.

WHAT HIS INTENTIONS WERE

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COVINGTON, Va., August 14.-Capt. Thomas A. Goodman took the stand today in his own behalf in defense of the charge that he murdered Col. H. C. Parsons on June 29 at Clifton Forge, Capt. Goodman made a free and full statement. He occupled the stand nearly an hour and a half. and had not concluded his direct testimony when the recess at 12:30 was taken. Led on by Mr. Crump, his counsel, the witness rarrated in detail his movements after he first received the Parsons letter until he

surrendered himself to the law. A most dramatic climax was reached when the prisoner described the tragedy. He said that when he met Col. Parsons in the Gladys Inn Hotel and handed him a copy of the letter and inquired if he wrote the letter, "which would not only destroy family." Parsons threw the letter down and replied: "You and your family are not

Goodman then placed his hand on Parsons' shoulder and said: "Colonel, you must retract that letter." Witness then illus-trated how Parsons threw his hand around behind him, as if to draw a weapon, and witness, thinking he had one, fired in self-defense. Parsons, he said, seized his (Goodman's) left hand, which grasped the pistol, and tried to wrest it from him. Witness knew then that Parsons had no pistol, and he did not fire again, but the weapon was discharged accidentally as he drew his hand from the grasp of his antagonist.

dman told of the deep sorrow in which the Parsons letter had plunged him. He saw that not only himself, but his family, which had been his sunshine for eighteen years, were ruined unless he could vindicate self. He went to see Parsons, to ask him to retract his ruinous charges, and if he declined to do so it was his intention to go before the grand jury of Rockbridge county and try to have him indicted for

riminal libel. It is probable that the prisoner will occupy the stand the rest of the day. Mrs. Goodman did not take her eyes from the floor during her husband's recital, but roved her veil more than once to brush away the tears.
Before Capt. Goodman took the stand this

morning a number of witnesses were called who testified to the bad character of the Phelps woman, whom they said they would not believe on oath.

### SOME TARIFF VIEWS.

### Comments of Ex-President Harrison and Other Prominent Men.

The New York World today published the views of several men nationally prominent, over their own signatures, regarding the tariff situation.

Ex-President Harrison writes: "I decline to talk at length regarding the action of the House democratic caucus, but one consideration is obvious to every one, namely, that the determination of the House to report special tariff bills will tend strongly to prevent that business improvement which might have resulted from any definite settlement of the tariff question. I expect to make a few emphatic remarks on that aspect of the crisis during the coming

Ex-Speaker Reed's Comments. Ex-Speaker Reed writes: It is is useless to comment upon the performance in the House today. It fitly concludes a long and disreputable career. From Mr. Wilson's lame opening to the Speaker's unfortunate and unjust allusion to Mr. Cockran it was all of a piece-a draggle in the dust, a nauscous swallowing, a most unsightly exhibition. The House dealt with a bill that was not before it-lent itself to "prefidy and dishonor," as the President says; and not enly did it, but dug down for the chance. That parliamentary law was violated is a small affair, for it has not been unusual in this House; but that they should proclaim with their voices that they were to fight trusts and moropolies and then go into a course of action which made trust shares go up four points the very day it was adoptnands that severe reprobation which should accompany false pretenses. As for

the little bills rushed through, the subterfuge is too transparent for even a moment's consideration. It is pure humbug. They pass a bill taxing sugar and coal—a real bill—and then pass dummies pretending to repeal it, and all the same day." Speaker Crisp's Remarks.

Speaker Crisp says: All things considered, I think the program decided upon today is the best that could have been chosen under the circum-stances. We did not decide to take this action until the last moment, and stood

firm until the last hope had vanished.

Senator Hill. The bill will, of course, disappoint the com try. I have no intimation or idea what the President will do with it, and he alone must be the judge of his duty in the premises. It is a peculiar situation, which is full of embarrassment. The Wilson letter must prove a stumbling block, which will stand in the way of an approval. If the President sees fit to veto the bill the country and the democratic party will ap-prove his action. If however, under all the circumstances he concludes to accept it as the only obtainable relief at this time, notwithstanding its objectionable and inadequate features, the democracy must accept the result with equanimity and defend it as

best they can. Senator Brice Pleased.

Senator Brice says: The Senate bill is the best piece of tariff legislation that was ever passed by Congress. In my opinion, the result today has been a foregone conclusion since the President's letter to Mr. Wilson was made pub-

# PRINTING OFFICE BUILDING.

# Repair the Present Building and

Wait for Better Times. Chairman Bankhead of the House committee on public buildings and grounds is very much discouraged over the outlook for a new government printing office bill at this session of Congress. The action of the Senate upon the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill was a great surprise and disappointment to the House. The feeling among those in the House interested in a new building is that there is no prospect whatever of passing a separate bill at this time through the Senate or the House either, for that matter, as the same old struggle between conflicting real estate interests would be revived in the latter

am afraid that all we can do now. said Mr. Bankhead today to a Star reporter. will be to utilize the \$75,000 appropriated for repairs and make the building as secure as possible until an agreement of some kind can be reached in the future for the selec-

of a site." Mr. Bankhead was emphatic in the statement of his belief that the present House will never agree to the Mahone site under any consideration.

# THE HAWAHAN ROYALISTS.

Phe Commissioners Have Arranged to See the President Tomorrow. The royalist Hawaiian commissioners, who have just returned to the city from s visit to Admiral Brown at Norfolk, have arranged for a hearing by the President at the White House tomorrow afternoon to the future financial welfare of her late thajesty, Lilluokaiani, in particular

Dr. Bischoff Plays on the Master's Plano-Fine Organs Heard.

LUCERNE, Switzerland, July 22, 1894. Like many other Americans, I have frequently had the music of the common folk of Germany eulogized by those persons favored by fortune by having been bern in the "old country," and still more by bringing them to our better land, and I had about concluded that I would be surfeited with music, classical and otherwise, but all good; my first treat of this kind came in the way of a band aboard an excursion boat, which we passed when landing in Bremen, and it was so homelike in its quality that for a law and the Senate bill on a number of moment I was quite homesick.

Perhaps it is because the season has closed, but, with one or two execptions, we in either bill they were reduced to ad have heard music of the usual summer re- valorem rates for purposes of sort standard.

At Cologne we, of course, visited the great cathedral, with its treasury filled with shrines and relics of great age and value, but the organ is an old one, built in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and much in need of repair; we could not make a close examination of it, because we were not possessed of the great amount of local influence necessary for such a privilege. At Bonn on the Rhine, pretty, quiet, shady old my peace and happiness, but that of my Bonn, with its university and its many gardens on the river, a treat was in store for us; it consisted of a visit to the house of Beethoven, in which the great master was born and lived a number of years; it is an old-fashioned three-story stone building, preserved for its history by a society, who keep a guide there to show visitors the many relics of the old master which are kept in the front building.

The infant Beethoven first saw the light in a small, second-story back room, with a low ceiling and a gable roof, into which the visitor is allowed only to look. A plaster bust of the master stands upon a pedestal in the center of the room, and about it lie several wreaths of evergreen placed there by admirers; there is one from Rubenstein one from Jochim, the violinist; one from Nikita, and two from Epglish ladies, whose names we could not ascertain.

In Beethoven's Home. We had the great pleasure of sitting in the very chair and at the table where the the very chair and at the table where the n-aster used to write, and one of the memories which I shall cherish is that of leaning on the old grand piano, which was made for Beethoven, and, together with a number of other visitors, listening to Dr. Bischoff at the keyboard, playing the Adagio from Beethoven's pathetic Sonata. An ail day ride up the Rhine on one of the splendid steamers now running brought us to Bingen, where we remained a day to visit the immense monument of Germania on the immense monument of Germania on the Niederwald, erected by the Germans in honor of their final victory over the French in the last war, then on to Frankfurt on the Main, by far the handsomest city we have yet visited. Of course we spent an afternoon in the famous paim gardens in this city, who has not who have yet been been ternoon in the famous paim gardens in this city, who has not, who has ever been here, sat under the trees, drank German beer and smoked good cigars (these brought with him, I must add) and listened to the good orchestra in an open air concert? But stop, perhaps there are some who don't drink beer and smoke cigars; alas, theirs is a sad lot while in Germany.

lot while in Germany.

From Frankfurt we found it very convenient to visit Homburg, Wiesbaden and From Frankfurt we found it very convenient to visit Homburg, Wiesbaden and Koenigstein. At the latter place we climbed to the ruins of the old castle of Koenigstein, which dates back some eight hundred years. It was destroyed by the French in 1796, and now ranks as the second largest castle ruin in Europe. After descending from the castle ruin and enjoying a good native dinner served in the garden of the Frankfurter threads not bleached. splendid road brought us to Homburg, a charming resort, much frequented by Americans and English, situated near the

foot of the Taunus mountains. Another Good Orchestra. Here we found our second good orchestra

giving concerts in the Cursaal gardens. It is composed of thirty-five musicians, and the two programs which we listened to were composed of a good class of music, and very well rendered, indeed.

well rendered, indeed.

We were unfortunate in finding the opera season closed at Frankfurt, but were well repaid by a visit of inspection to the Grand Opera House. It is one of the finest in Europe, regarded by many as second only Opera House. It is one of the finest in Europe, regarded by many as second only to the Paris Grand Opera House. It stands in the center of the Opera Platz, at the beginning of the broad promenade, and was erected about ten years ago at a cost of ten million marks. It is built of white stone, has five galleries, and for grand opera per-

Shaffhausen, within the Swiss border

Here we witnessed the magnificent spec-tacle of the illumination of the Rhine falls by electric search lights and fireworks. At this point the river dashes over rocks, forming a cascade for seventy or eighty feet and finally dashes over the large rocks in the middle of the stream, and in all falls about 100 feet, causing a mist to rise high in the air, and when all this, to-gether with the high bluff on the south side and the chateau on its summit, is illumi-nated, the result is wonderful. We witnessed it from the north side, where we were seated in the carriage which brought

A Great Organ.

At Shaffhausen we examined the great organ in the Protestant cathedral of St. John's. It is a new organ, and contains some valuable features; it has fifty-seven speaking stops, sixty in all, with twelve pedal stops and six sixteen-foot stops in the manuals; it has one eight-foot cornet stop of three ranks mixture, and a colossal thirty-two-foot open diapason set of pipes, together with a large number of pedal movements, and such an organ in a city of only 13,000 inhabitants; it is a magnificent instrument, and is well played by the organist of the cathedral, who spent considerable time in showing us the instrument, as well as giving us considerable information as to other large organs in Switzerland.

found nothing of interest in the musical line, we spent a delightful couple of days in going through the really very creditable cantenal exposition now being held there, and in sailing over the charming lake. The English and Americans during the summer

villages on its shores. From Zurich a short railroad ride of about one hour brought us to Lucerne the fashionable; the beautiful Swiss resort on Lake Lucerne, about 1,500 feet above the sea. Directly south of the town and only a couple of miles away stands the towering peak of "Pilatus," nearly always surmounted by clouds, even in perfectly clear weather, and off to the east, across one arm of the lake, stands the famous "Rigi." to the top of which we ascended by rail over a and consent.

After cons

In the Cathedral of Lucerne we found splendid organ, but were disappointed in the maner in which it was played at the concert, to which all visitors are expected to go. This instrument is an old one, but has a powerful trumpet pedal set, which, being used very judiciously, had the effect

Swiss Beggars. Were it not for one disagreeable feature of Swiss travel the traveler could be almost happy, surrounded, as he is, by scenery so grand, with good hotels and delightful climate; it is the abundance and au-

Capt. Goodman Tells About Shooting
Col. Parsons.

A Visit to Beethoven's Birthplace—

Dr. Bischoff Plays on the Master's

Vour attention by their self-imposed attentions, and when this fails, they will stop you and beg for "en sou," and, if with success, they will at once notify all the balance of the great army, and you will have calls from all of them in short order. An amusing incident of this kind happened to one of our party here. We had been followed by one beggar for an hour or more, and had told him repeatedly that we would not give him anything. Finally he assumed an offended air, and asserted that we ought to give him ten centimes, anyway, as we had

give him ten centimes, anyway, as we had taken so much of his time. From here we go over the famous Brunig pass to Interlaken, and before leaving Switzerland will visit Berne, Fribourg and Geneva, where the three largest organs of Switzerland are to be heard. Therefore, I will close this letter here, and will write you another from Paris, which will include the particulars of our visits to these three as well as to those played by the great French organists, Guilmont and Widor.

### D. G. PFEIFFER. TARIFF DIFFERENCES.

Comparisons Made Between the Sen-

ate and McKinley Bills. The following is a statement of average ad valorem rates of duty of the McKinley principal items, as compiled by the Treasury Department. Wherever duties are specific

ARTICLES.	McKinley	
Camphor, refined	bill.	bill.
Sumac, extract of	12.20	10
Epsoin salts	23.24	10
Castor off	38.34	25.5
Cod fiver off	\$00.35	43.8
Orderes consend de	28.65	20
Opium, prepared for smoking	163.65	84.8
Caromina colors	30.84	20.5
Ocher	19.64	16.3
Slenna	21.14	17.6
Unber	25.50	21.5
Spirit varnishes	69.56	59.5
All other varnishes	35	25
Whiting, dry	142.48	71.2
Ground in oil (putty)	159.50	94.7
White lead	59.21	29.6
Aurate of potash	21.32	10.9
Bicarbobate of soda.	60.47	30.2
Bickromate of soda	20	25
Surrennia or structuring	90.79	70.3
Sulphur, sublimed	28.66	20
Stillac, ground	19.81	10
Chira, painted, &c	60	35
Plain	55	30
Bottles, empty	70.17	
Filled	71.48	52.6
Demijolas, empty		53.6
Manufactures of glass	37.91	28.4
Cylinder glass tollabor most	60	35
Cylinder glass, polished, unsti-		
Plate glass flated in 2	00 to 64	13 to 4
Plate glass, fluted, &c 4	10 G3	37 to 4
Plate glass, unsil., cast, &c98	to 174 8	88 to 12
white Killst. Clist. Silvered.		
above 24 by 60	49.30	31.2
Cylinder and crown glass,		7.
slivered	43.88	27.7
Spectacle lenses	60	35
Stained or painted window glass	45	35
Itooling slate	45	20
Iron ore	42.77	22.7
fron, in pigs, &c 2	6 to 41	15 to 2
serap fron	47.88	23.4
Scrap steel	48	25.56
Bar iron 2	5 to 53	16 to 33
Bars of rolled fron	61.77	44.90
Poller or other plate from or	0,000	*****
steel	54	25
Hails of steel	58 24	32 00

Nails... Railway fish plates... Hand, back and other saws... ...47 to 111 83 ... 83.72 r. 85 Wheels
Plates, rolled, braziers, copper,
Gold leaf.
Silver leaf.
Lead sheets
Nickel
Gold pens.
Penholders and parts of.
Pus

Plus
Zine in sheets.

Manufactures of metal.

Shooks and boxes.

Casks and barrels.

Blocks of wood.

sole Calfskins, Japanned Leather, all not specially pro-vided for. Boots and shoes Manufactures of Indiarubber. Caphellies second with all or

Composition, metal, copper.... Plates of copper, not rolled, &c

at \$30 a month.

turn for it.

Pension for Mrs. Schwatka.

The House committee on pensions has

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions.

providing that widows and minor children

of soldiers and sallors in the late war

filling declarations for pensions as such

under the general law shall show by com-

petent evidence that the marriage through

which they claim title thereto was con-tracted prior to the passage of this act.

FOUND THE PARENTS.

Trial of the Couple Who Abandoned

Their Infant.

Officer G. W. Neale arrested, yesterday

evening at the steamer wharf, a man giv-

wharf Saturday evening and failed to re-

In the Police Court today they explained

the abandonment on the ground that the

mother was weak, and was taken sick after

they reached here, and they left the baby

It was developed in the evidence that every time Sebree went to the wharf he

After consultation with Mr. Mullowney,

passed the Stewart woman's house,

Justice Mills decided that Sebree was

Senator Vilas today introduced a bill

formances the erchestra numbers eighty

From Frankfurt we came south through the musical city of Stuttgart, where we found the same musical condition, viz., season closed. We, however, visited some of the noted piano factories, among them the old house of Shiedmayer, and also spent half a day in the Palace Rosenstein, filled with rare paintings and statuary, the property of King William II of Wurtemburg, then through the Black Forest and on to

us from the town, a distance of perhaps one

Zurich was next visited, and although we city is beautifully situated at the north end of the lake bearing its name, and possesses some large and well located hotels and shopping places, and is frequented by many season; pretty lake steamers traverse the ake, landing at the many little towns and with the colored woman while they could get a place to stay. They had no intention of leaving the child for all time, however.

of covering the other parts; it also had a splendid vox humana

ran weeping and the man with his arm about her waist to guide her unsteady steps. He was vehemently protesting his innocence and seemed to be completely unstrand by the discrease which by the discrease which he the discrease which he the discrease which we have the discrease which he was the way to be a support of the way that he was the way the w cence and seemed to be completely un-rerved by the disgrace which had overtaken The 150 employes of the Barnard brick dacity of the Swiss beggars. They follow you, and find some excuse for attracting Italian.

# WHAT EDITORS SAY

THE EVENING STAR, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1894-TWELVE PAGES.

Comments of the Press on the Tariff Situation.

The Effect of the Action of the House.

THEPRESIDENTANDCONGRESS

ident, we think, will sign the bill. He ought

to sign it. The distressed trade and in-

dustries of the country, new faintly stir-

ring with new life, demand that he make

this bill a law to avert the disaster of a

fresh general tariff agitation which a veto

would invite. It is an imperfect measure, abounding in errors and abuses, and it has

been brought forth n corruption and scan-dal. But this is no time for counsels of

perfection. The country wants to resume its gainful occupations, and it can get along under any kind of tariff bill better than un-

Preferable to the Wilson Bill.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: The Gor-

man bill, which is a moderate protection

measure, under which most of our indus-

tries can continue to live, while workmen

get reduced wages, is far preferable to the

destructive Wilson bill. It is not what we

ought to have. Better a thousand times the McKinley bill, but since some bill was

to pass let us all be thankful that it was

Pledged to certain specific promises, it has not fulfilled one of them.

The Battle Will Go On.

Says the New York Herald: Under com-

of Representatives has passed the Senate

rosperity.
But where is the democratic party?

sition from the known to the unknown.

blighting uncertainties of a tran

The acceptance and passage by the House of the Senate tariff bill is, of course, the principal topic discussed by the newspapers today. Their comments vary, of course, according to the political predi-

lections of the editors. The President Should Sign the Bill. The New York Times says: Distasteful as it must be to him, the Pres-

rates for purposes	or comparison:	
	McKinle	y Senate
ARTICLES.	bill.	bill.
Camphor, refined	12.20	10
Sumac, extract of	23.24	10
Edwom salts	38.34	25.5
Catstor oll	200.35	43.8
Cod liver oll	28.65	20
Oplum, prepared for smoking	169.65	84.8
Chromina colors	30.84	20.5
Ocher	19.64	16.3
Slenna	21.14	17.6
Unber	25.80	21.5
Spirit varnishes	69.56	59.5
All other varnishes	35	25
Whiting dry	142.48	71.2
Ground in oil (putty)	189.50	94.7
White lead	59.21	29.6
Nitrate of potash	21.32	
Biggriobute of soda	60.47	10.9
Bickromate of soda	20	30.2
Strychnia or strychnine		25
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Bottles, empty	70.17	52.6
Filled	71.48	53.6
Demijolus, empty	37.91	28.4
Manufactures of glass	60	35
Cylinder glass, polished, unsti-		***
Vered	20 to 64	13 to 4
Plate glass, fluted, &c	10 to 63	37 to 4
Plate glass, unsil., cast. &c9 Piate glass, cast, silvered,	s to 174	88 to 12
above 24 by 60. Cylinder and crown glass,	49.39	31.2
slivered grass,	40 00	

the Senate bill. We can live on that until a republican administration brings renewed pulsion of the darkest and foulest conspiracy in the annals of any nation, the House

tariff bill. The Castiline of the Senate, unabashed by his betrayal of a fair-famed state and party, unmoved by the sufferings and distresses he has brought upon his country, promptly received from republican Senators all due congratulations and plaudits for his victory over the American people. ut his victory, like Lee's brilliant success in the second day's fight at Gettys burg—which fatally emboldened him to con-tinue his battle on the third day—will surely and swiftly bring on the irretrievable everthrow of "protection." Compensations in Surrender.

20,99

The New York World says: The democrats of the House, for reasons admirably stated by Chairman Wilson and Speaker Crisp, accepted the Senate tariff bill, with all its imperfections and its shame, rather than to get none.

Like the "held-up" passengers in a helpless stage-ceach, they yielded to the politi-cal highwaymen of the Senate without pre-tending to make a virtue of the necessity. As a vindication of democratic principles against the betrayal of the four trust agents and speculating Senators who forced the surrender, the House with surprising promptness and unanimity passed a bill making all sugars free, and also separate bills untaxing coal, iron and barbed wire This action was at once a challenge to the Senate and a promise to the country. It mitigates the surrender.

The Tariff Issue Settled The Philadelphia Times says:

The tarfff issue is settled at last. The Wilson bill, as amended in the Senate, has passed both houses of Congress, and noth- the Palmnicken, located on the north coast ing now remains in the way of an immediate and rapid revival of business and in-

The tariff, as finally passed, while in many respects it falls short of the expecta-tions of the country, is an enormous step forward in the direction of reduced taxa-tion, a step that will never be retracted. From thi stime the fixed policy of the country will be toward the gradual reduction of mport duties, and our manufacturers, who will prosper under this new tariff as they have never prospered before, will not again seek the restoration of the exorbitant taxes which have demoralized so many of our in-

A Shameful Price for a Bad Bill.

The New York Tribune says: The last extreme of disgrace has been ac cepted by the decision of a full democratic caucus, and by the action of the democratic House. The caucus was distinctly informed by Mr. Wilson that "the sugar trust had the people by the throat," and that it had bought abroad \$112,000,000 worth of sugar, on which the Senate schedule would give it a profit of \$40,000,000. Yet he proposed, Speaker Crisp moved and the caucus voted, 130 to 21, to give the trust its enormous bribe. Mr. Wilson's reason, which he called witnesses to support, was that the tariff bill could not be passed at all without giving this plunder to the trust; but what decency is there in giving so shameful a price for a bill so bad? Mr. Wilson and his democratic friends are so frantically anxious to strike down protected industries of northern states that they were even willing to vote for this gigantic rob-bery, carrying it through the House by a vote of 182 to 105, in order to prevent the failure of a measure which, for other reaagreed to the Senate bill to pension Mrs. Ada J. Schwatka, the widow of Lieut. sons, the President had denounced as full Frederick Schwatka, the arctic explorer,

of perfidy and dishonor. Senator Gorman's Victory.

The Baltimore American says: Senator Gorman has won. There is not the remotest doubt about the completeness of his victory. It is full, comprehensive and absolute. Some prophets said that President Cleveland having won two contests with the Maryland Senator, would surely win the third. Yesterday they saw their prophesies upset, and beheld Senator Gorman the victor in the greatest fight the democratic party has known for a quarte of a century.

The Fight Not Over.

The Baltimore Sun says: It is evident, therefore, that the long tariff struggle is not over. It may be said to have only begun, ing his name as Prof. Leslie C. Sebree of and will probably be found to have widened. Virginia, a machine agent, and his wife, on so as to include in its scope the overthrow a charge of being the couple who left an of trusts and the reform and reconstruction infant with Elizabeth Stewart, a colored of the United States Senate. To the busiwoman, at the Norfolk and Washington ness and industrial world a settlement which settles nothing, and which only promises to be the prelude to hercer agitation and more radical schemes of legislation, is a profound disappointment. Stability in tariff legislation and a respite from agitation are essential to the safe and successful prosecution of trade. They are necessary conditions precedent to any revival on an extended of all branches of manufacturing and

productive industry. An Abject Surrender.

The New York Sun remarks: made no effort to see the child or to get it The surrender of the House to the demands of the Senate protectionists is abdoubtedly guilty. There was some doubt as to the legal responsibility attaching to Mrs. fect and unconditional. The passage of separate bills for free coal, free iron ore, Sebree, inasmuch as the whole transaction was done with the husband's knowledge and free sugar amounts to naught. If Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Wilson and the House conferees could not force free coal and free the assistant District attorney, the judge decided to let her go unpunished, although fron ore back into the tariff bill, they know there is no chance for a separate free coal bill, or a separate free iron ore bill, in the holding that they were both equally to blame from a moral standpoint.

Debree was sentenced to thirty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$100, with ninety days additional in default of payment.

The young couple left the dock, the wo-Senate. If the House conferees rejected Mr. Gorman's offer of free sugar because they knew there was no possibility of a free sugar amendment possible. sugar amendment passing the Senate, how do they expect a separate bill for free sugar to become a law? By the aid of republican votes? But Mr. Cleveland himself is opposed to free sugar. The White House is the last bulwark of the sugar trust's interests.

A cyclone has swept over the provinces of A cyclone has swept over the provinces of Madrid and Cludad Real, Spain. Considerable damage has been done to the crops and over a hundred persons are reported to be either killed or injured. GEN. CARNAHAN APPROVES.

The Arrangements Made by the Pythinn Citizens' Committee.

At a meeting of the citizens' executive committee of the Pythian neampment at the new headquarters, 1216 F street, vesterday a communication was read from Maj. Gen. Carnahan, commander-in-chief of the Uniform Rank, expressing approval of all the preparations which have been made here, especially those relating to the camp ground, Gen. Carnahan stated that he would reach this city about Monday, August

The chairman of the finance committee, Mr. Frank B. Noyes, was not present, but a report was presented from him by Mr. Emmons, which stated that the sum of the subscriptions received since the last meeting of the executive committee, one week ago, was \$500, and that the sum collected during the same period was \$1,000. He adv.sed that no additional appropriations should be made until the next meeting, to be held one week hence. Richard Goodhart of the subcommittee on

the reception of the Supreme Lodge, re-ported that Convention Hall had been engaged for the occasion and the Marine Band would furnish the music. From the subcommittee on decorations Mr. Emmons reported that circulars have

been sent to merchants and to others requesting them to decorate and that the re-sponses had been gratifying. There would, ie stated, be a very creditable display of

Reports were received from other com mittees stating that progress was being made with the matters assigned to their

### DEATH OF CHARLES G. BALL. He Passes Away Today at His Residence in This City.

Mr. Charles G. Ball died today about 12:30 o'clock at his home, 1111 11th street northwest. The deceased was seventy-three years old, and while he has been suffering with kidney trouble for the last two years, his death was the immediate result of an attack which began ten days ago. Mr. Ball was for many years in the furnace business in this city, which for sixteen years was located on Pennsylvania avenue near 14th street. A son, Mr. C. A. Ball, and a daughter, Miss Ada V. Ball, survive him. The deceased was of a retiring disposition and had the respect and confidence of a large straight the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

## DISTRICT GOVERNMENT. .

Asking for a Crossing.

The parents of a large number of the children attending the Pierce School, on 14th and G streets northeast, have united in a petition to the Commissioners requesting them to have G street between duesting them to have G street between 14th and 15th streets improved and a new crossing put in at 15th street before the opening of the school. The matter has been referred to the engineer department.

Ruise the Gutter. Health Officer Woodward has reported to the Commissioners that the gutter at the southeast corner of 9th and A streets northeast is in a very unsanitary condition. He says that stagnant water remains in the gutter until evaporated, producing foul edors, injurious to health. It is his opinion that the only way to abate this serious nuisance is to raise the gutter, so as to permit the water to run off.

Something Wrong.

The attorney for the District has had referred to him for investigation and report a peculiar question. A piece of property was recently subdivided by Albert Diehi and placed on file. The property heretofore had been in the name of Edward oung, at present United States consul at Windsor, Nova Scotia, Assessor Trimble looked the matter up and wrote to Mr. Young, who replied that he had never deeded away his land, but had paid taxes on it since 1871.

# AMBER AND AMBEROID.

The Extent of the Operation of the Grentest Mines. From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

A. Becker of East Prussia, a member of the firm who own and operate the greatest amber mines in the world, the Anna and

of the Baltic sea, said recently; "Our firm supplies over 90 per cent of the amber and amberoid sold in the markets of Europe, Great Britain, Asia, Japan, China and America. Amberoid is the result of small places of amber compressed into one solid mass by hydraulic pressure. We employ in our mines and manufacturing processes about 2,000 people, who prepare our products for the market, ready for the manufacturer. We make no manufactured goods. Our output is the crude material,

and amounts annually to about \$1,000,000. Mr. Becker then exhibited an elegant elg arette holder of whitish amber, ornamented with gold. "This little holder," said he, "exclusive of its mountings, is worth \$8 Continuing, he said: "Very little of the real amber is shipped to the United States. Most of that which is called amber here is only amberoid.

"Amber is the gum of a conifer, but of what species no one knows. It belonged to the first period of vegetation of the earth. No one knows in what climate these grew, and no fossil traces of them are left for the geologist It is not the ge for the geologist. It is not improbable that they produced amber and were stately trees millions of years ago. Dr. R. Klebs of Konigsberg, the highest authority on this subject in the world, says there are 2,000 different varieties of insects found imprisoned in amber, and this gives us a pretty correct idea of the fauna in the remote age in which they lived. They give us be-sides evidences of that period of which we have no other trace. It is very interesting to compare these insects with those now existing, as the common fly, for example Others, again, are entirely different, show ing extinct species. Dr. Kleb's theory is that the amber was carried to East Prussia during the glacial epoch and imbedded in the blue earth where it was found. This blue earth is a very heavy clay, and the strata vary in thickness from 3 to 27 feet. Dr. Klebs considers that this imbedding

process occurred in what geologists term the tertiary period. "The right to mine amber or to take it rom the sea dates back to the time the first knights who colonized East Prussis appeared—in the fifteenth century. They had the primary right to mine. Subsequently the right merged in the govern-ment, which granted the privilege to pri-vate parties for an annual consideration. which equals about \$250,000 in your money. We mine and market between eighty and ninety different sizes of amber for ship The largest and most perfect spec mens are made into mouth pieces for pipes, etc., and the smaller pieces are made into amber varnish, which is largely used in the interior of steamships, railroad ccaches and on fine furniture."

# TRICKY LIONS.

How the King of Beasts Gets Even With Thieving Hyenas. Some of the most dangerous tricks of ani-

mals are those simulating kindness, says Pearson's Weekly. Hyenas often follow lions and finish a carcass the moment the lions have left it. Sometimes, however, the hyenas are too eager and steal bits of meat while the lions are still eating.

The lion rids himself of the nuisance in the following way: He throws a piece of meat aside. When the lion is looking the other way the hyena dodges in and rushes off with the meat. Presently the lion throws another piece of meat, this time a little nearer. The hyena takes that also, At last the lion throws a piece very near indeed. The hyena, having become reckless, makes a dash at this also, but the lion wheels round and lays him low with a pat of his paw and a growl of annoyance.

The ninth annual convention of the National Association of Railway Contracting Freight Agents was held at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, yesterday.

Mrs. Mary J. Shirk, widow of E. J. Shirk,
the millionaire banker of Indiana, died of a complication of diseases in Peru City Sun-day night, aged fifty-eight years. She was one of the wealthiest women in the western

A merchant of Germany, who is wanted there for forgery and embezzlement, was captured by United States Marshal Bern-hardt in New York yesterday just as he was landing from the French line steam-ship La Champagne,

MAJ.WORTH'S COURTMARTIAL FINANCE AND TRADE

The Question of Rifle Practice on Sun-

Did He Violate Army Regulations in Requiring It?-Argument on the Case at Fort Omaha.

A special dispatch to The Evening Star from Omaha, Neb., dated August 14, says: Major Worth's court convened at Fort Omaha yesterday. The members were all in full dress, and all of them, having served through the rebellion, as well as in the more recent campaigns against Indians, were well qualified to sit in judgment upon the question at issue, which is practically Special Dispatch to The Evening Star, was Major Worth's action in ordering seven or eight men to engage in target and stop orders were conspicuous features practice on Sunday, so as to catch up with in today's stock market, subtracting from the rest of the men of the battalion, an values the impetus necessary to activity. error of judgment or not?

During the morning all the evidence was strong opening at advances ranging from in, and showed conclusively that, as only 1-4 to 1 per cent, but fears of special legiscertain kinds of target practice could take place on the range on the same day, if these men did not catch up while the remainder of the battalion was at rest, the whole target practice would be delayed, it being necessary that individual practice should be entirely completed before the collective practice should commence.

collective practice should commence. It was shown that the practice was liable to be interrupted at any moment by the troops being sent into the field against commonwealers and strikers, which might prevent the completion of the work during the season. A pertian of the regiment was already under waiting orders to take the field, and it was reasonable to suppose that the battalien is the rifle camp might be called either in the field or return to garrison the post of Fort Omaha. The men who were ordered to shoot had been de-tained in the post of Fort Omaha. The men who were ordered to shoot had been de-tained in the post on duty or had been sick, preventing the regular practice. The charge and specifications against the major read as follows:

Charge-Disobedience of orders, in viola-tion of the 62d article of war. Specification-In that Maj. Wm. S. Worth, second infantry, being in command of the camp of a battailon of the second infantry, did, in violation of the order of President Lincoln of November 15, 1852, order and require certain enlisted men of his com-mand to engage in target practice on Sun-day. All this at Believue rifle range, Nebraska, on or about the 17th day of June,

To which Maj. Worth pleaded not guilty.
Judge Herbert J. Davis of the Omaha bar
and Capt. M. W. Day, ninth cavalry, were
counsel for the accused.

Lieuts. Bookmiller and Wright were witnesses for the prosecution, testifying to the actual order given and to the fact that the battailon was not then under orders for the After their testimony and the admission o

the defense that the soldiers actually did fire on Sunday, the judge advocate placed in evidence the department's order allotting the time for practice, and the prosecution Col. Bates, second infantry, was called as witness for the defense, and testified that

a witness for the defense, and testined that Maj. Worth was warranted in expediting matters, so that his troops should be ready for field service, as was subsequently shown by some of them being ordered to Montana during the strike.

Judge Davis then introduced the order of Dreitlent Cleraland directing the release of President Cleveland directing the release of Private Cedarquist and trial of Maj. Worth, and rested. The judge advocate then waived the open-

ing of argument, and Judge Davis made an address, taking the position, first, that the order was a necessity, quoting from a de-cision of Chief Justice Thurman of Ohio (late Senator); second, that an officer havclate Senator); second, that an officer having discretionary powers given him is not liable for an error of judgment while acting in good faith, without malice; and, third, that the order of Lincoln was obsolete, as shown by its being left out of the army regulations of 1889, which are shown army regulations of 1889, which are shown shall be in force after that date.

After an hour's adjournment for lunch Capt. Baird made an earnest reply, calling the attention of the court to the fact that target practice could well have waited if necessary until after the riots had ended, and to the importance which Presidents Lincoln and Harrison had attached to their orders for the proper observance of Sunday. The court closed at 2 o'clock, and came to

finding shortly afterward.

Street Railway Laws. Senator Gorman yesterday afternoon secured the passage through the Senate of a joint resolution which, if it becomes a law, will result in the publication of a most interesting document. It directs the public printer to print and bind all the various acts of Congress that may be in force at the end of the second session of the Fiftythird Congress relating to street railway franchises in the District. This is to be compiled under the direction of the attorney of the District, and 500 copies shall be disributed by the Senate, 1,000 by the House

and 1,000 by the District Commissioners.

For Reffrement. Commodore C. S. Norton, Capt. A. V. Reed, Capt. J. C. Watson and Medical Directors P. S. Wales and G. S. Beardsley have been appointed a board to meet at the Navy Department on the 21st instant to examine Capt. H. B. Robeson and Chief Engineer J. R. McNary for retirement.

Investigating Departments.

Mr. J. W. Reinhart, who has just resigned the office of president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, is one of the three experts employed by the Dockery commission in investigating the business methods of the executive departments.

He May Resign. Mr. Josephus Daniels, chief clerk of the Department of the Interior, has acquired new interests in a North Carolina newspaper property. For fifteen years he has been engaged in newspaper work in the tar-heel state, and during a large part of the period has been owner and editor of the Raleigh North Carolinian. He has in he past few days secured a large interest in the Raleigh News and Observer and in its reorganization has become the president of the stock company that operates it. The interests of the North Carolinian have been consolidated in the News and Observer, which will be issued as a daily. Mr. Daniels has a large experience in journalism and is looked upon by his friends as an experienced journalist. In what manner this

Daniels may probably resign. ---Baltimore Markets.

ew deal will affect his connection with the

Interior Department carnot be stated, but it is binted at in some quarters that Mr.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore August 15.—Flour dull, unchanged receipts, 22,836 larrels; shipments, 170 barrels; sales, 256 barrels. Wheat firmer—spot, 552,655½, August, 555,6355½; September, 562,656½; December, 60 askol; steamer No. 2 rod. 532,63½, receipts, 110,588 bushels; stock, 540,587 bushels; sales, 64,000, bushels; milling wheat by sample, 542,560,000, bushels; milling wheat by sample, 542,56½, asked receipts, 432 bushels; stock, 142,415 bushels; stock, 62,262,628, asked receipts, 432 bushels; stock, 142,415 bushels; stock, 63,232 bushels. Receipts, 9,204 bushels; stock, 93,232 bushels; stock, 10,829 bushels

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets Reported by Silsby & Co., Bankers and Brokers, CHICAGO, August 14, 1894.

Low. 6.73 6.80 6.88 6.94 7.08

Wheat—Sept—Dec.
May.
Corn—Sept.
Oct.
May.
Oats—Aug. Pork-Aug. Lard Aug Sept... 7.57 7.65 7.67 7.45 7.17 Ribs Sept. ....... New York Cotton. Month.

Prices Went Up on the Passage of

the Tariff Bill.

FRIENDS OF SUGAR NOT APPREHENSIVE

Values Fall on Sales to Realize

Profit:

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK, August 14.-Realizing sales The passage of the tariff bill resulted in a lation to nullify the conservatism of the Senate bill led to a general taking of profits. The trading was well distributed, but the changes were most marked in the industrials. Sugar opened at an advance of 3-8 per cent to 100 1-4 and sold down on a series of rallies and reactions to 104 3-8.

The early break was due entirely to realizing sales in anticipation of a free sugar bill, and the uncovering of stop orders completed the depressing influences. Inside interests are believed to have assurances that no legislation of the character proposed by the House will receive the concurrence of the Senate, but are willing to see the stock sell off, in order to force out a large following of smaller interests, which might defeat the proposed manipulation of the price after Rumors of a probable exercise of the

veto power were variously construed, and had no special effect on the price of this National Lead sold down 2 per cent on a

fair volume of business, and Chicago Gas lost a similar amount on selling for both Distillers opened strong at 24, and sold off promptly on renewed seiling to 21 7-8. The short interest in the railway list having been pretty thoroughly eliminated by yesterday's purchases, advantage was taken of the higher prices to put out a new line of short contracts. Traders assisted the movement by reducing profits into posand Capt. M. W. Day, ninth cavairy, were counsel for the accused.

After the pica Capt. Baird read and placed in evidence the order of President Lincoln of November 15, 1862, and that of President Harrison of 1852, which forbid the old Sunday inspection of troops under arms.

Lieuts. Bookmiller and Wright were with the supersultation of the supersult

ulative situation to warrant the general shading off in values beyond the fact that the uncertainty over tariff charges has not been materially reduced by yesterday's proceedings in Washington. The decline, however, is regarded as purely sentimental, and consequently likely to be united to the consequently likely to the consequently likely to the consequently likely to be united to the consequently likely to the consequently likely to be united to the consequently likely and consequently likely to be suddenly checked by a good demand, already notice-able from the clients of the larger commission houses The recent buying of stocks for European

account resulted in increased offerings of bankers' bills against such purchases and consequently a decline in the rates for foreign exchange. There were also some of-ferings against grain and provision ship-ments and the purchases of cotton futures. The market continued active throughout the afternoon and gained considerable strength around delivery hour on covering of early sales.

Burlington and St. Paul each recovered all of their earlier losses, and eisewhere the extent of the decline was materially reduced. Sugar railied sharply to 107, but was feverish and erratic up to the close. Western advices report a gradual increase in freight receipts and a more cheerful authors for all heaters.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 89 Broadway:

Stocks.

American Sugar, pfd ....

American Sugar.

American Tobacco

Open. High. Low. Close

1094 1094 1043 1063 91 97 964 994 93 93 92 9294 304 394 294 30 64 64 54 65 651 51 51 51 684 684 684 684 685 194 194 184 19 384 384 373 374 784 744 794 775 106 106 1084 5054 American Cotton Oil.... 68% 19% 88% 78% 106 Canada Pacific Chesapeake and Ohio... C. C. C. and St. L... Chicago, B. and Q... Chic. and Northwestern. 106 75% 63% 118% Chicago Gas
C. M. and St. Paul.
C. M. and St. Paul, pfd.
C. R. I. and Pacine.
Del., Lack. and W.
Delaware and Hudson. Chicago Gas . 75% 63 66% 134% 85% 24 40 92% 101% 54% Denver and Rio Grande Dis. and Cattle Feeding. General Electric Long Island Traction... Metropolitan Traction... Manhattan Elevated... Michigan Central..... Missouri Pacific..... 28% 44 23 Missouri Pacific.
National Lead Co.
U. S. Cordage Co.
U. S. Cordage, pfd.
New Jersey Central.
New York Central.
N. Y. and New England.
N. Y. C. and St. Louis.
Northern Pacific, pfd.
North American 28% 44% 23 27 % 42 22 22 110% iii 16% 4% 17% 15% Ont. and Western...... Pacific Man Pullman P. Car Co.

Hichmond Terminal.

Pullman P. Traction.

Phila. Traction. Texas Pacific Texas Pacific. 10
Tenn. Coal and Iron. 194
Union Pacific. 12
Wabash. 7
Wabash. 7
Wabash. pfd. 104
Wheeling & Lake Erie. 1054
Wheeling & L E pfd. 1054
Western Union Tel. 895 15% 10% 41% 85%

Washington Stock Exchange. Government Boods.—U. S. 4s, registered, 113% bid, 114% asked. U. S. 4s, coupen, 11s bid, 114% asked. U. S. 5s, 117% bid, 118 asked. District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 108% bid, 30-year fund 6s, gold, 113 bid. 255s, funding, currency, 112% bid. 35s, registered, 2-ties, 100-bid. funding, currency, 112% bid. 3%s, registered, 2 its, 100 bid. Miscellaneous Bonds. Washington and George-town Railroad conv. 6s, 1st, 135 bid. Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 153 bid. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 1s5 acked, Edington Railroad 6s, 35 bid. Washington Gas Conjugaton Railroad 6s, 35 bid. Washington Gas Conjugaton Railroad 6s, 155 bid. Chassangka and Pottornoad and Georgetown Haliroad conv. 6s, 2d, 153 bid. Metropolitan Raliroad 6s, 95 bid. Washington Gas Company conv. 6s, 150 bid. Chesapeake and Potomne Tecphone 5s, 98% bid. 104 asked. American Security and Trust 5s. F. and A., 100 bid. Massonle Hall Association 5s, 100 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 100 bid. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 160 bid. 53 asked. Association 5s, 100 bid. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 160 bid. 53 asked. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 160 bid. 53 asked. Washington 2d 7s, 160 bid. 537 asked. Central, 250 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 196 bid. 275 asked. Metropolitan, 280 bid, 257 asked. Central, 280 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 196 bid. Second, 150 asked. Chitzens', 155 bid, 153 asked. Columbia, 150 asked. Chitzens', 155 bid. 153 asked. Columbia, 150 asked. Critrans, 137 asked. Washington Loon and Trust, 137 asked. Washington Loon and Trust, 120 bid. 124% asked. American Security and Trust, 129½ bid. 153 asked. Georgetown and Tenalitown, 35 asked. Georgetown and Tenalitown, 35 asked. Georgetown and Tenalitown, 35 asked. Georgetown and Tenalitown, 155 bid. 154 asked. U.S. Electric Light, 123½ bid, 126 asked. Washington Gas, 47 bid, 50 asked. Georgetown Gas, 50 bid. U. S. Electric Light, 123½ bid, 126 asked. Lincoln, 14 asked. Columbia, 13 bid, 15 asked. Lincoln, 14 asked. Columbia, 13 bid, 15 asked. Lincoln, 15 bid, 8 asked. People's, 5½ bid, 6 asked. Lincoln, 15 bid, 8 asked. People's, 5½ bid, 6 asked. Lincoln, 15 asked. American, Gasphophone, 6 asked. Picumatic Gan Carriage, 39 bid.

Miscellancous Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomae, 55 asked. American Garphophone, 6 asked. Picumatic Gan Carriage, 39 bid.

Miscellancous Stocks.—Georgetown Gas, 63 bid. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 94 bid.

Wisconsin Central ....

Silver. .....

Tariff in the Cabinet.

The cabinet meeting today was attended by all the members, except Secretary Lamont. The tariff question is understood to have been the principal topic of discussion, especially with reference to the pros-pects in the Senate of the House bills for free sugar, free coal, free iron and free barbed wire.

Close. 6.73 6.79 6.84 6.92 6.96 7.03 Range of the Thermometer.

The following were the readings of the thermometer at the weather bureau today: 8 a.m., 68; 2 p.m., 83; maximum, 84; mini-